

authors, David E. Schuller and Alexander J. Schleuning II, chairmen of the Departments of Otolaryngology at Ohio State and Oregon, respectively.

With the addition of these new authors, the organization and scope of this text have changed considerably. The current edition contains 54 chapters and 10 sections. Eight of the sections are organized by anatomic site, with additional sections containing chapters on issues of general import and a section on facial and reconstructive surgery. The sections discussing the anatomic sites contain chapters discussing anatomy and physiology, embryology, diagnostic procedures, and clinical problems related to the site of interest. The section on plastic and reconstructive surgery has been considerably expanded. The initial chapter by Saunders on the physical examination continues to be an excellent guide to the examination of the epithelial surfaces and mucous membranes in the ears, nose, throat, head, and neck.

In addition to the helpful changes in organization, the text has been substantially rewritten with the addition of a considerable number of diagrams and illustrations. The considerable changes in organization and text add to the utility of the book. The current edition of *Otolaryngology—Head and Neck Surgery* remains an excellent and accessible resource for the medical student and non-otolaryngologist, as well as a concise reference for otolaryngology residents and otolaryngologists in practice.

SETH A. ROSENTHAL  
*Department of Radiation Oncology*  
*University of Pennsylvania*

CLINICAL STUDIES IN MEDICAL BIOCHEMISTRY. Edited by Robert H. Glew and Stephen P. Peters. New York, Oxford University Press, 1987. 259 pp. \$18.95.

As man's understanding of various disease processes continues to expand at a tremendous rate, the need for a coherent integration of medical knowledge increases. This integration is particularly necessary for medical students, who frequently feel overwhelmed and dejected as they are presented with large quantities of often discordant information. Understandably, few individuals have attempted the formidable task of integration, and encouragement should be given to those who envisioned and contributed to *Clinical Studies in Medical Biochemistry*, a book whose purpose is to illustrate the basic biochemical principles behind various disease entities presented as clinical cases.

The text is relatively short and is intended as a supplement to the more comprehensive biochemistry textbooks available. As a result, the book's range of topics is limited. It has been somewhat arbitrarily organized into five sections: Protein Structure and Function, Metabolism and Energetics, Synthesis and Catabolism of Complex Molecules, Steroids, and Aspects of Inflammation and Pharmacology. Despite its limited range, this book's intended audience is large, ranging from undergraduate medical students to practicing physicians who express an interest in biochemical pathophysiology. The book uses a case-study format, in which the history, physical findings, and various laboratory data of selected illustrative cases are presented. A section on diagnosis follows, including a discussion of the bases of the various diagnoses. In addition, there are sections on biochemical perspectives and therapy.

As in most books with multiple authors, the quality of each section varies, with the majority being quite good. Nevertheless, one must criticize the book for its widespread use of unexplained medical terminology which easily overwhelms the undergraduate

medical student without a clinical background. Furthermore, scattered throughout selected diagnosis sections are unexplained symptomatology and differential diagnoses which add to this confusion. While such considerations are helpful to the practicing physician, they only bewilder those who are struggling with the basics.

Perhaps even more distressing is the nature of the topics presented. While the title indicates the book to be a biochemistry text, many of the cases chosen are illustrative of the principles of cell biology and physiology. There is at best a tenuous connection with such topics as newborn hyaline membrane disease, cancer markers, antitrypsin deficiency, I-cell disease, and anaphylaxis. Moreover, many of the other cases relate to minor biochemical pathways, which are sparsely covered in most standard textbooks.

Nevertheless, there are merits to this work which warrant consideration. *Clinical Studies in Medical Biochemistry* contains many instructive illustrations and graphs which should prove useful in both teaching and learning. In addition, the book's case-study format is refreshing and stimulating, and it contrasts with the dryness of many other textbooks. Apart from possible problems with the medical language and presentation, students should find the cases useful in correlating their basic knowledge with a variety of clinical situations. While the volume is not recommended as the sole supplement to a standard biochemistry textbook, it has potential as a useful integrative text for much of the information learned during the first years in medical school.

JOHN HO  
*Medical Student*  
*Yale University School of Medicine*

**STROKE: A GUIDE FOR PATIENT AND FAMILY.** By Janice Frye-Pierson and James F. Toole. New York, Raven Press, 1987. 211 pp. \$15.00. Paperbound.

*Stroke: A Guide for Patient and Family* is a practical source of information about the many issues facing stroke victims and their families. Written in a straightforward, understandable manner by a neurological nurse-clinician and a neurologist, this book introduces the patient and family to the physiological, emotional, and practical problems caused by stroke. The extensive section on rehabilitation contains contributions by a psychiatrist, ophthalmologist, physical therapist, speech pathologist, and rehabilitation nurse. Each of these specialists emphasizes the importance of the family's respecting and understanding the emotional as well as the physical needs of the recovering stroke patient.

In the first three chapters, the authors discuss the causes, risk factors, and anatomical changes associated with stroke. Easily understood diagrams and scenarios, using fictitious characters, allow easy comprehension of the technical material. Chapters 4, 5, and 6 present detailed information on specific tests used to examine, diagnose, and manage the stroke patient. Chapters 7 through 14, written by specialists in various fields, discuss emotional adjustment problems, motor skill problems, language and speech problems, spatial-perceptual deficits, bladder and bowel problems, and sexual problems; chapter 10, written by a paraplegic architect, discusses suggested home modifications. The final chapter is devoted to promising research being done on stroke prevention and treatment.

Fifty-two figures and three tables are included to illustrate and explain clearly the extensive information provided. Detailed illustrations show how to help dress, exercise, and generally aid the recovering stroke victim in performing everyday tasks. In